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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/805,510	03/13/2001	Hans-Peter Weitzel	U-Wp-5577 Wacker	1883
7590 05/26/2004			EXAMINER	
WILLIAM G. CONGER BROOKS & KUSHMAN P.C. 1000 TOWN CENTER TWENTY-SECOND FLOOR SOUTHFIELD, MI 48075			REDDICK, MARIE L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1713	
DATE MAILED: 05/26/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action

Application No.

09/805,510

Applicant(s)

WEITZEL, HANS-PETER

Examiner

Judy M. Reddick

Art Unit

1713

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 07 April 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

- a) ☒ The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
- (a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
- (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
- (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
- (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

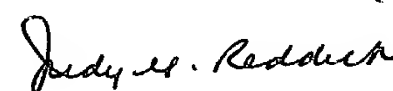
NOTE: _____

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. ☒ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☒ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet.
6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. ☒ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☐ will not be entered or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: NONE.Claim(s) objected to: 41 and 42.Claim(s) rejected: 21-27 and 29-40.Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: NONE.

8. ☐ The drawing correction filed on _____ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
10. ☒ Other: See Continuation Sheet



Judy M. Reddick
Primary Examiner
Art Unit: 1713

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: of reasons clearly stated in the Grounds of Rejection of record per the previous Office Action(01/28/04).

Continuation of 10. Other: As to Geissler-The crux of Counsel's arguments appear to hinge on Geissler providing no motivation to firstly select hydrophilic monomers and secondly to use those monomers only in the critical claimed range of 0.2 to 1.5 weight percent. With all due respect to Counsel's opinion, Geissler teaches that monoolefinically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids and dicarboxylic acids, for example, (meth)acrylic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid and itaconic acid can be used as a comonomer in forming the vinyl ester polymer and invites the use of said comonomers in a preferred amount of 0.1 to 5 wt.%(paragraph bridging cols. 2 & 3). More specifically, Geissler encourages the use of neutral and anionic comonomers, exclusively, in the production of the vinyl ester copolymers which clearly translates to an anticipation of the claimed invention. Moreover, Prior art which teaches a range within, overlapping, or touching the claimed range anticipates the claimed range if the prior art range discloses the claimed range with sufficient specificity and to this end, the range of 0.1 to 5 % by weight per Geissler is disclosed with sufficient specificity so as to engender anticipation of the claimed range. Consult Atlas Powder Co. v. IRECO Inc., 190 F.3d 1342, 1345, 51 USPQ2d 1943, 1945 (Fed. Cir. 1999); ex parte Lee, 3 USPQ2d 1105, 1106 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1993) (seven-member expanded panel; W. Smith and McCandlish, Examiners-in-Chief, concurring; Pellman and Steiner, Examiners-in-Chief, concurring in part and dissenting in part). Counsel is reminded that a reference is evaluated as a whole for what it fairly teaches and is noway limited to the working Runs and, to this end, one having ordinary skill in the art would have readily envisaged the use of monomers such as mono- and dicarboxylic acids in forming the vinyl ester polymer of Geissler. It is well established that a reference is available for all it teaches including nonpreferred embodiments as for instance is discussed in M.P.E.P. § 2123 which is quoted in its entirety below (underlinings added).

2123 Rejection Over Prior Art's Broad Disclosure Instead of Preferred Embodiments

PATENTS ARE RELEVANT AS PRIOR ART FOR ALL THEY CONTAIN

"The use of patents as references is not limited to what the patentees describe as their own inventions or to the problems with which the are concerned. They are part of the literature of the art, relevant for all they contain." In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)). A reference may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill the art, including nonpreferred embodiments. Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories, 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989). See also Celeritas Technologies Ltd. v. Rockwell International Corp., 150 F.3d 1354, 1361, 47 USPQ2d 1516, 1522-23 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (The court held tha the prior art anticipated the claims even though it taught away from the claimed invention. "The fact that a modem with a single carrier data signal is shown to be less than optimal does not vitiate the fact that it is disclosed.").

NONPREFERRED EMBODIMENTS CONSTITUTE PRIOR ART

Disclosed examples and preferred embodiments do not constitute a teaching away from a broader disclosure or nonpreferred embodiments. In re Susi, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423 (CCPA 1971). "A known or obvious composition does not become patentable simply because it has been described as somewhat inferior to some other product for the same use." In re Gurley, 27 F.3d 551, 554, 31 USPQ2d 1130, 1132 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (The invention was directed to an epoxy impregnated fiber-reinforced printed circuit material. The applied prior art reference taught a printed circuit material similar to that of the claims but impregnated with polyester-imide resin instead of epoxy. The reference, however, disclosed that epoxy was known for this use, but that epoxy impregnated circuit boards have "relatively acceptable dimensional stability" and "some degree of flexibility," but are inferior to circuit boards impregnated with polyester-imide resins. The court upheld the rejection concluding that applicant's argument that the reference teaches away from using epoxy was insufficient to overcome the rejection since "Gurley asserted no discovery beyond what was known in the art." 27 F.3d at 554, 31 USPQ2d at 1132.). Wit all due respect to Counsel's opinion, a prima facie case of anticipation has been established on the record.